THE HUNTRESS.

MRS. ANNE ROYALL, Editor. EDUCATION *The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*—JEFFERSON.

VOLUME XVI. New Series. WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, D. C. MARCH 12, 1853. No. 1V—*Whole Number*—MCCCCV

THE HUNTRESS,

Is Published every Saturday,

BY

MRS. ANNE ROYALL,

At TWO DOLLARS per annum:

At the corner of North B. and Second Streets Capitol Hill.

WASHINGTON CITY D. C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1853

THE MIDNIGHT ASSASSIN.

I was once on my way to P——, in the fall of 18—, it was towards the cold evenings in the first fall months—when my horse stopp'd suddenly before a respectable house, about four miles from N——.

There was something strange and remarkable in this action of my horse, nor would he move a step in spite of all my exertions to make him go.

I determined to gratify this whim, and at the same time a strange presentiment which came over me—a kind of supernatural feeling—seemed to urge me to enter. Having knocked and requested to be conducted to the lady or gentleman of the house, I was ushered into a neat sitting room, where sat a beautiful girl, about twenty years of age. She rose at my entrance, and seemed a little surprised at the appearance of a perfect stranger.

In a few words I related to her the strange conduct of my horse, and his stubborn opposition to my will. 'I am not,' I observed, 'superstitious, nor inclined to metaphysical doctrines, or one of those who support them, but the strange unaccountable feeling that crept over me in attempting to pass your house, induced me to solicit lodging for the night.'

'We are not,' she replied, 'well guarded, 'tis true, but in this part of the country we have little to fear from robbers, for we have never heard of any being near us, we are surrounded by good neighbors, and I flatter myself we are at peace with them. But this evening, in consequence of my father's absence, I feel unusually lonesome—and if we are not bordering on the superstitious, I might think as you have, and say I consent to your staying, for similar feelings had been mine previous to your arrival, and from what cause I cannot imagine.'

The evening passed delightfully away, my young hostess was intelligent and lovely—the hours flew so quick that on looking at my watch I was surprised to find that it was 11 o'clock.

This was the signal for retiring, and by twelve every inmate of the house was asleep save myself. I could not sleep—strange visions floated across my brain, and I lay twisting and turning on the bed in all the agony of sleepless suspense. The clock struck one: its vibrating sound had scarcely died away, when the opening of a shutter and the raising a sash, in one of the lower apartments, convinced me that some one was entering the house A noise followed as of a person jumping from the window sill to the door, and then followed the light and noiseless step of one ascending the stairway.

I slept in the room adjourning the one occupied by the lady—mine was next to the stair case, the step came along the gallery, slow and cautious. I had seized my pistol, and slipped on part of my clothes, determined to watch or listen to the movements, seemingly mysterious or suspicious—the sound of the steps stopped at my door—then followed as applying the ear to the key hole, and a low breathing convinced me the villain was listening. I stood motionless, the pistols firmly grasped. Not a muscle moved, not a nerve was slackened, for I felt as if heaven had selected me out as the instrument to effect its purpose.

The person now slowly passed on, and I as cautiously approached the door of my bed chamber.

I now went by instinct, or rather by conveyance of sound—for as soon as I heard his hand grasp the latch of one door mine seized on the other, a deep silence followed this movement, it seemed as if he heard the sound and awaited the repetition, it came not, all was still, he might have considered it the echo of his own noise. I heard the door open softly, I also opened mine, and the very moment I stepped into the entry I caught a glimpse of a tall man entering the lighted chamber of the young lady.

I softly stepped along the entry and approached the chamber, and through the half open door glanced my eyes into the room. No object was visible save the curtained bed, within whose sheets lay the intended victim of a midnight assassin and he, gracious heaven a negro! for at that moment a tall fierce looking black man approached the bed, and never were Othello and Desdemona more naturally represented—at least in that particular scene of the immortal bard's conception.

It was now all suspense: my heart swelled into my throat, almost to suffocation, my eyes to cracking, as I bounded into the room.

The black villain had ruthlessly dragged part of the covering off the bed, when the sound of my foot caused him to turn. He started, and thus confronted, we stood gazing on each other a few seconds; his eye shot fire—fury was depicted on his countenance. He made a spring towards me, and the next moment lay a corpse on the floor.

The noise of the pistol aroused the fair sleeper: she started in bed, and seemed an angel of the white clouds emerging from her dewy bed to soar up to the skies.

The first thing that presented itself to her view was myself standing near her with a pistol in my hand.

'Oh, do not murder me!—take all—you cannot, will not kill me sir!'

The servants now rushed in—all was excitement. The wretch turned out to be a vagabond, supposed to be a runaway slave from Virginia. I had the providential opportunity of rescuing one from the worst of fates, who in after years called me husband, and related to our children the miraculous escape from the attack of a midnight assassin.

An Irishman dropped a letter into the post office lately, with the following memorandum on its corner, for the benefit of all indolent postmasters into whose hands it might fall: 'Please hasten the delay of this.'

In Quebec last week; the thermometor indicated thirty degrees below zero.

During the present season 50 000 hogs have been slaughtered at Columbus, Ohio.

The Philadelphians talk of paying their firemen.

The daily consumption of milk in New York is 240,000 quarts.

Of all the 'tricks of trade,' perhaps the most deceitful are the bottle tricks.

The Odd Fellows of Indiana are about to erect a hall at Indianapolis, which is to cost $30,000.

'Wal,' said a soft headed, blubbering Jonathan the other day, 'Suke has gin me the sack, by gravy I've lost her.'

'Lost her how?' inquired his sympathising friend.

'I laid the soft soap on her so thick, that the critter got so proud she wouldn't speak to me.'

One of our country exchanges says—An old sheep gave birth yesterday to a lamb, belonging to a young widow lady in the village with six legs.

ESPEY & MORRISON,

(Successors to J. F. Callan,)

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,

Corner of E & Seventh streets,

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We beg leave to inform you that we have purchased the stock and taken the old stand occupied by J. F. Callan, for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary Business, in all its details.

Having replenished our stock of goods, we respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends, and the former customers of the establishment.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

ANSWER TO "WAIT FOR THE WAGON."

BY J. H. S.

I thank you Mr. Jacob, but I'm not inclin'd to go,
Your wagon is so clumsy, and your team so very slow;
And tho' 'twould make you happy, with your Phillis by your side,
To go in such a 'turn out,' would be shocking to my pride.

Chorus—An old rusty wagon,
A squeaking lumber wagon,
'T'would be shocking to my pride!
Besides a jolting wagon,
I never could abide.

And then that sweet 'love story, which has weighed upon your heart,'
Must be a queer sensation which affects another part,
Your love is in your stomach, and no doubt 'tis very sweet,
To think whene'er I'm by your side, of 'something good to eat.'

Chorus—Away with your wagon,
An old rusty wagon,
A squealing lumber wagon,
To you it may be sweet!
But in a common wagon,
I would scorn to take a seat.

Perhaps you may consider that I am very hard to please,
But I can ne'er be happy in a dairy, making cheese,
So keep your little farm house, and just go and mind your plough,
I'm sure I can do better than consent to milk your cow,

Chorus—And ride in a wagon,
An old rusty wagon,
A squeaking lumber wagon,
With horses from the plough:
To think of such a wagon,
It mortifies me now!

Old Mike was not so stingy when he asked me for his bride,
As to bring a clumsy wagon, and invite me out to ride,
And tho' he's not so handsome quite as you may deem yourself!
I think him quite acceptable—especially 'his pelt.'

Chorus—I'll ride in a carriage,
A fine gilded carriage,
An easy cushion'd carriage,
And own it all myself—
I'll not decline a marriage
With old Mike—and all his pelf.

INTEMPERANCE.

The following is the most graphic delineation of the miseries and effects of intemperance that we have ever seen. It is from the arguments advanced by certain citizens of Portage county Ohio, in a memorial to the Legislature on the subject in 1838. And yet its march of ruin is onward still. It reaches abroad to others, invades the family and social circles, and spreads woe and sorrow all around. It cuts down youth in its vigor manhood in its strength, and age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart, bereaves the doating mother, extinguishes natural affection—erases conjugal love, blots out filial attachment, blights parental hope, and brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength—sickness, not health—death, not life. It makes wives widows, children orphans, fathers fiends and all of them paupers and beggars. It hails fevers, feeds rheumatisms, nurses gout, welcomes epidemics, invites cholera, imparts pestilence, and embraces consumptions. It covers the land with idleness, poverty, disease and crime: It fills your jails, supplies your almshouses, and demands your asylums. It engenders controversies, fosters quarrels, and cherishes riots. It condemns law, spurns order, and loves mobs. It crowds your penitentiaries, and furnishes the victims for your scaffolds. It is the life blood of the gambler, the ailment of the counterfeiter, the prop of the highwayman and the support of the midnight incendiary.

It countenances the liar, respects the thief, and esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligation, reverences fraud, and honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, scorns virtue, and slanders innocence. It incites the father to butcher his offspring, helps the husband to massacre his wife, and aids the child to grind his parracidal axe. It burns man, consumes woman, detests life, curses God, and despises Heaven.

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New Volume, 23d.

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☞ The person subscribing or furnishing the club may select to suit himself.

☞ The Premiums will be subject to order—or, if we are desired to mail them, the postage must be furnished in advance, viz.; 25 cents under 500 miles, and 50 cents if over that distance.

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(The above named particulars of all large and small works published within the current month are inserted gratuitously upon being forwarded to the Publisher, post paid. Published lishers will confer a favor by furnishing these particulars)

Akvertisements over six lines, or less,

Advertisements over sixteen lines, at the rate of 6 1-4 cents per line.

All communications must be post paid

TO PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS.

On the seventh page of this sheet is a list of all publications issued by the different publishing houses in the U. States, during the month ending March 31 1851, of which we have been able to procure any information with such particulars as have been communicated to us.

It is our intention to continue the publication in paper monthly for a time, and to insert therein monthly, a list of all the publications issued

"Seeing what a cure it effected on him, I was induced to apply it to a scrofulous sore on my knee, which was much inflamed and ulcerated, having discharged matter for six years. To my surprise and astonishment, *by the use of one box, the ulcer was healed and the cavity is filling out.*"

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THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Were it not for the imputation of hypocrisy, no one has more cause to thank the Divine Dispenser of human blessings than we have.

Little short of eighty-four years of age, thirty of which our home has been in Washington, and in that time we have witnessed the inauguration of seven Presidents—his Excellency FRANKLIN PIERCE, makes the seventh. His inauguration which took place the 4th instant, was at once the most splendid and satisfactory we have seen. Thousands and thousands were in attendance from the adjacent counties till the place became crowded to suffocation. He delivered his Address extempore without note or manuscript, a thing unknown of any previous President:

We were not within hearing of the platform, nor do we by any means consider ourself a judge. but those who are, and were present, said his voice was loud, clear, and modulating, according to the strictest rules of elocution,—while his attitudes were graceful and commanding, and his countenance firm and undaunted.

Meanwhile Ex-President Fillmore who accompanied him from Willard's, in the same carriage, stood near him, and the moment he ceased speaking, came forward and shook hands with him, a few more gentlemen followed his example: This seemed to be a signal for the multitude, who came rushing forward on the platform—our new President just picked up his hat, put it on his head: he then picked up his cloak threw it round him, and with Mr. Fillmore still at his side, both entered the carriage and drove to the President's mansion. What a moving scene was this! words nor thought could never fathom the feelings such mutual kindness impart!

OFFICE OF THE HUNTRESS.

Most of us have been hindered this week by sitting up and waiting upon the sick.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—

SATURDAY, February 19, 1853.

[In Continuation.]

SENATE.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. President, I have been so much engaged in other matters, that I have not been able to bestow so much attention on this bill as it deserves. I have not done it, because I have been engrossed by subjects which belong to the committee of which I am a member. I did not suppose, until yesterday, that the friends of the bill expected to push this measure to a vote. I imagined that they would have been willing to present their scheme, and to give their views to the country, and to await public sentiment until the next session of Congress. I perceived however, yesterday, that they were determined to have a vote on the question: and as I regard it as a most important measure—as one of the most momentous questions of domestic policy which could be presented; I took up the bill last night for the first time, and gave it an attentive and serious examination. And sir. I must say, with all respect to the distinguished committee which reported it, that it seemed to me to be one of the most extraordinary bills which I have ever known to emanate from a committee of this body."

Wonderful! He must have chosen ex-Senator Benton for his model in the matter of 'I's,' He opposes the Pacific Railroad from beginning to end; he goes farther than Senator Butler. But his condescention in taking notice of the all, will surprise most people. He says:

"But Mr. President, the power of the federal government over internal improvements was not the subject which I proposed to argue. I have not time now, nor do I mean to go into it. I merely referred to the general doctrines incidentally, because in showing the authorities in regard to the position I had taken as to what could be done by the assent of the States in giving power to the general government, I found authority upon the general subject also. and I was tempted for a moment to enter into it. But I shall proceed no further in that inquiry, however inviting it may be, nor shall I pause to say how far I myself concur in the views of those eminent statesmen. My purpose is to annalyze this bill, and to show what it is that the committee has given us."

It is a pity the gentleman has not time, had he time what an able assistant he would be to the Senate. His talents and foresight so eminently qualify him to see what others can not, and in unravelling the mysteries connected with this Herculan undertaking, and thereby throw a new light upon the subject, which might have resolved the doubting and confirm the wavering. Mr Hunter in another portion of his speech calls the attention of the Senate to the following:

"Now, suppose the road shall be made, what is to be the cost of running it after it shall be made? *Is* it altogether certain that the road can be operated at all except at a cost too great to be tolerated even by the friends of the measure? The road is to run through a country much of which is a desert, where no fuel can be found, where man and horse experience difficulties in getting water to sustain life—an uninhabited, deserted region, and one which, according to all the descriptions we have had of it, is likely to remain uninhabited and deserted for a long time to come—observe too, it is not a road which pays as you make it link by link. It pays nothing until you conclude it. You may make the links through the Pacific States on the west, and through the Mississippi States on the east, on each side up to the desert, but these links will be worth but little until you finish the road through the desert, and to take it there at what an immense cost must it be done! You have to transport your provisions, your materials, your laborers; at an immense cost. You find it difficult to obtain then, even the necessaries of life. So deep is the sense of all these difficulties on the part of the friends of the measure, that the bill provides for the use of the army to guard the road whilst under construction. But when it is made, how are you to preserve it, how are you to operate it, in the present condition of things, unless you establish military posts all along the line? An Indian may come along, and actuated by wantonness or malice take off a rail and wreck a whole train of cars; by accident or design he may fire the prairies and the burning grass may consume who knows how much of the superstructure of your railroad? I have heard that during the last year there was a difficulty even on some of the New York roads to find water to keep the locomotives in motion. Do we fear no difficulties of that sort in such a region? How do we know at what cost in that country, so denuded of timber we are to obtain the fuel? and that I observe, is a very considerable item in the expense of running these roads."

All these disasters against which Mr. Hunter would admonish Senators, might happen in any part of our country, or in any case, and has happened—from the beginning of the world down to this day, our cities have been nearly consumed by fires, our houses and wharves have been swept away by floods. Tornadoes have laid our houses, mills, farms, and forests prostrate, and earthquakes threatened, to say nothing of epidemics, railroad and steamboat calamities. Yet it would be the height of absurdity to refrain from the use of those faculties with which the Almighty has endowed us. to sustain life by the sweat of our brow. Look 'aloft,' 'look upward and press forward' with all your might, and leave consequences to God. Mr. Hunter being a pious man, we are surprised he does not 'trust in the Lord,' and go for the general welfare of his country, as the Constitution directs.

Hon. TRUMAN SMITH, U. S. SENATOR FROM CONNECTICUT.

Mr. Smith made an excellent speech on the subject of the Pacific Road, when he arose to speak Senator Cooper of Pa. challenged him for the floor, but

"Several Senators, to Mr. Smith. Go on! go on!

Mr. SMITH. I must then, throw myself on the indulgence of the Senate in submitting a few remarks, which I trust will be accorded to me, if for no other reason, in consideration of the fact that I seldom obtrade myself on the notice of this body, and never except to discuss some matter of practical importance. I have taken no part in the discussion of a variety of questions which have been raised here touching our foreign relations, and which have occupied a large portion of our time during the present session, to the exclusion of this and other matters deeply concerning the welfare of the American people. But though we are brought very late to an examination of this bill. I hope enough of time and opportunity remains to enable us to make an enlightened and proper disposition of the question before us. And what sir. is that question? Is it whether we shall now adopt a measure commended to our confidance by the deliberations of some of the ablest and most experienced members of the Senate."

In the course of his speech, Mr. Smith meets the question and the objections with energy and boldness—he speaks with a clear earnest beauty, which shows that he comprehends his subject thoroughly. He says—

'But Mr President, I now come to a consideration which I deem of high importance, and which I would urge on the particular attention of the Senate. I maintain that the construction of this road is not only important but indispensable to the defence of our Pacific possessions. It is I believe, within the constitutional competency of Congress to carry a road thro' even a State for this purpose. When the case is as urgent as the present, we can vindicate the work precisely for the reasons which would justify the erection of a fortress to bar the entrance into the bay of San Francisco. It is not only the most effectual but the cheapest measure of defence which could be adopted. What is the condition of the Pacific coast now and what will it continue to be without a rail road? Defenceless, perfectly defenceless. And if a war were to break out with any leading European power, how long could we hold those possessions? Honorable gentlemen seem to be disposed to assert here what they denominate the Monroe doctrine, in such a manner as would be very likely to lead to a war. If you thus bring on a collision with Great Britain or France, what would become of San Francisco and the other towns situated on the bay of that name? What would become of your mint and your navy yard? Sir that bay is left in such a situation that a miserable privateer with half a dozen guns, could enter it and lay the city of San Francisco under contribution; an inconsiderable force could ravish the whole coast of California.'

One Senator says let us have the surveys the surveys. Now is 'the hour, in my judgment, for taking the initiative in respect to this great enterprise, and I ask it in the name of preparation for war which may come, for which we should be prepared. I ask it as a measure having an important bearing on credit and currency and as indispensable to both in case of a war with a superior naval power.'

[To be Continued.]

A gentleman told a lady she was wondrous handsome: she replied, 'I thank you for your opinion, and wish I could say as much for you;' 'You might madam,' said he, 'if you told as big a lie as I did.'

A medical writer in the Scalpel speaks of two old maids, 'so dry that they rattled.' The fellow ought to be indicted.

An Irishman dropped a letter into the post office lately, with the following memorandum on its corner, for the benefit of all indolent postmasters into whose hands it might fall: 'Please hasten the delay of this.'

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Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

PROSPECTUS FOR "THE GLOB
THE CONGRESSIONAL NEWSPAPER.

THE APPROACH OF CONGRESS calls for the renewal of my proposals and preparations to spread te debates before the public. The success which has hitherto attended this undertaking it is hoped will continue, and enable me to perpetuate the full history of the proceedings and discussions of the body on which the destiny of the Republic depends.

The adoption of Congress has given the GLOBE an official character as the reporter of all that is said and done in the body. This sanction has been voted at every successive session for many years, and by members of all parties. The press, too, of all parties, has borne testimony to the idelity with whi h the duty thus confided has been performed.

The great celerity with which the letter writers for the distant press circulate through the telegraph their hurried accounts and views of the debates of Congress, renders more important than ever the full and exact official reports of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE. The hasty, and in many instances ex parte, relations by telegraph of what occurs in Congress supersede, for the most part, the exact reports taken down by reporters, and which formerly, in a shape more or less abbreviated, went the rounds of the press. Now the telegraph accounts, with all their imperfections and variety of colorings, take the run of the country, and no press but the official of Congress ever publishes the full debate with the proceedings of both Houses unmutilated. Indeed, no newspaper can give them, and have room for advertisements and the miscellaneous matter essential to their existence. While therefore, the telegraph administers to the eager appetite of the public for Congress news, and meets the necessities of the political press, by furnishing a rapidly-written epitome suited to the taste of its patrons, perfect information of what passes in Congress is greatly diminished. The circulation of the official reports has been, to some extent, cut off by the crude and diversified accounts which, flying along the electric wires, satisfies curiosity, and it is almost in vain that truth puts on his boots to follow. Still there are a great many men of leisure and thought who like to see what is actually said and done in Congress, and to judge for themselves, rather than to receive impressions altogether from galvanic batteries. There are others, too, who, for the sake of the future, willingly patronize a work which preserves a full record of the doings of the great moving and controlling power of the Republic.

3,500 royal quarto pages of brevier and nonpareil type, making 4 volumes of near 900 pages each. The reports for the last long session made 3,896 royal quarto pages, and were bound in 4 volumes, averaging 974 royal quarto pages each.

I will publish in the APPENDIX for the next session all speeches may che passed during the session, which has not been done heretofore. Although this will increase in int all degree the expense of the publication, the subscription price will be the same that it has been for several years past.

THE DAILY GLOBE will be published during the session on a super fine double royal sheet. It will contain the debates as taken down by the reporters, and as altered by the speakers, whenever they make any alterations; the latest news of the day, and miscellaneous matter. The main object for publishing the daily paper is to enable Members to see their remarks in it, and alter them if they shall think proper before they are published in the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and printed on a double royal paper, with small type, (brevier and nonpareil,) in quarto form, each number containing sixteen royal quarto pages. The speeches of the Members, in this first form, are sometimes condensed—the full report of the prepared speeches being reserved for the APPENDIX. All resolutions, motions, and other proceedings, are given in the form of the Journals, with the yeas and nays on every important question.

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I will endeavor to print a sufficient number of surplus copies to supply all that may be miscarried, or lost in the mails: but subscribers should be very particular to file their papers carefully, for fear that I should not be able to supply all the lost numbers.

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I have a few copies of the back volumes of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX for sale at $5 a volume bound, which it is probable will be disposed of soon; and when they are, they will then, no doubt, command at least $10 a volume, as they cannot be reprinted for less than that sum. There are 25 back volumes.

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For one copy of the DAILY GLOBE during the session - - - - - - - - $5 00
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The money may be remitted by mail at my risk. Bank notes current where a subscriber resides will be received at par. Subscriptions should reach here by the 13th December, at furthest, to insure all the numbers.

The prices for these papers are so low that I cannot afford to credit them out; therefore no person need order them unless the money accompanies the order.

JOHN C. RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 17, 1851.

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AMERICAN EYE SALVE,
SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN REMEDY
FOR DISEASED EYES,

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THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
THE LEADING LITERARY WEEKLY

Over Thirty-one years have elapsed since the Saturday Evening Post began its weekly round of blended instruction and amusement: and never, in all that period, was its success so marked as at the present moment. Possessing undeniably the largest circulation, by many thousands, of any paper of its class in the Union, its subscribers have the best of reasons for believing that it stands upon a permanent basis, and that they will receive the full value of every dollar intrusted to its publishers. In announcing some of our preparations for the coming year, we may begin by stating our continued connection with Mrs. Southworth, a writer who, in vigor and fertility of genius, is not surpassed by any, male or female, in the Union. Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, a lady whom it would be almost superfluous to praise, in view of the general popularity of such tales as 'The Mob Cap,' 'Eoline,' 'Linda,' 'Rena,' etc also is enrolled among our contributors.

We shall shortly begin the publication of a story entitled

CLARA MORELAND
y Emerson Bennett, author of 'Von& rairie Flower,' 'Bandits of the Oaiguw c. And at the opening of the ensuin ily at e design commencing the publication of e following Novelet,

MISS THUSA'S SPINNING-WHEEL,
By Mrs. Lee Hentz, of Flor i Eoline,' 'Linda,' 'Rena,' etc This novelet we design f ory entitled,

A STRAY PATCH FROM AUNT H NAH'S QUILT.
y Mrs. Frances D. Gage, of Ohio, widely now as the author of some admirably itten and very effective household poems, ketches, etc. After this we expect to be able to commence

THE LOST HEIRESS:
A STORY OF HOWLET HALL.

By Mrs. *E.* D. E. N. Southworth, author of 'The Curse of Clifton,' 'Virginia and Magdalene,' 'Shannondale,' the Deserted Wife,

In addition to these and other Original tales, involving a large expenditure of money we shall lay before our readers as heretofore choice tales, sketches, essays, narratives, etc. from the English magazines, such as have given the Post a name for the excellence of its selections,

Engravings—In the way of engravings we present at least two weekly, one of an instructive and the other of a humorous character,

☞ Of course we shall maintain for the Post the character it has acquired of being a strictly moral paper, not ridiculously squeamish and straight-laced, but really and truly moral; such as may be taken into the family circle without fear. Advertisements of an improper character shall be as heretofore, rigorously excluded.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

The postage on the Post to any part of the United States, when paid quarterly in advance, is now only 26 cents a year. And we trust that the public generally will show their appreciation of this commendable reduction of postage, by largely increasing the number of papers taken at the various offices—that thus there may be no falling off in the revenue of the Post office department. This will insure a continuance of the present reduced rates.

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The terms of the Post are Two Dollars if paid in advance, 3,00, if not paid in advance. For five dollars in advance, one copy will be sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs—to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office:

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Oliver Dyer and Richard Storrs Willis.

Delivered to New York and Brooklyn Subscribers at $3 per annum, payable (inflexibly,) in advance.

One copy will be sent by mail for		$3
Two copies	do do	5
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Ten copies	do do	20

Any person that sends us a club of ten subscribers will receive an extra copy for his trouble.

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Those desirous of procuring a weekly paper conducted with the highest regard for correct taste, blending instruction with amusement, one that cannot fail to prove an agreeable companion to the Mechanic, Farmer, Merchant, and Professional Man—also to the Maid or Matron, are informed that the fifth volume of AMERICA'S OWN commenced on the 11th of Sept. 1852, on which occasion the paper was enlarged and appeared in a new dress, by far excelling anything in the way of a paper ever got out either in Europe or America. The publishers do not feel disposed to enumerate the many superior points this paper possesses over all others, but merely give the opinion of disinterested persons whose extensive knowledge enables them to judge correctly of its merits.

We consider it the best family newspaper published. Louisville Varieties.

It is a high toned and interesting Journal of Literature. Its editors are men of sterling ability. George Lippard.

A valuable Journal, devoted to the elevation of the workingmen of the Union. It is conducted with signal ability. Emporium, Ohio.

It is of that class whose intrinsic value is beyond all calculation. Rep. Standard, Pa.

It is one of the best reform papers in the country. Sunday Mercury, Philadelphia.

We have perused the number before us with a great deal of pleasure and profit. It contains some excellent tales by distinguished authors, intelligent letters from all parts of the Union; reports and proceedings of scientific and literary institutions; together with a vast variety of useful information in agricultural and domestic matters, the whole well spiced with wit and humor. Democrat, Pa.

It is an excellent family newspaper. Advocate, Stamford, Connecticut.

It is far ahead of any Eastern paper we have examined, it is a most welcome visitor to our sanctum, and we always greet its coming with delight. Its columns never fail to glisten with choice gems of literature. Southern Illinoisan.

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☞ All business connected with any department of this Journal is transacted at the office of the Editor and Prodrietor, 205 Broadway New York, over Brady's Daguerreotype Gallery.

Letters and communications of every kind should be addressed Herald of the Union New York City.

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☞ The Herald of the Union will be sent regularly to any Newspaper in the world which will publish the Prospectus on the first page. The editor will be grateful for any notice of the Herald of the Union which will have a tendency to increase its circulation.

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☞ It will be seen that two dollars is our subscription price, and that ten dollars sent free of postage, will entitle any person or club, to receive ten copies for the year.

☞ Postmasters in every State are invited to act as Agents, and the same offers are made to them which is extended to others

☞ A few complete sets of back numbers for early applicants.

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Office and residence on the Island, between 9 and 10th, South.

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PULISHED WEEKLY
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80,000 Female Complaints, and over 7,000 cures of Diseases of the blood viz:

Ulcers, scrofula erysipelas salt rheum pimples on the face &c, together with numerous cases of consumption liver complaints spine affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States informing us of extraordinary cures. R Van, Buskirk Esq, one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of New York which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

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Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving letters from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we the undersigned physicians of the city of Albany have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla and believe it be one of the most valuable preparations Sarsaparilla in the Market

P H Pulling M D. R B Briggs M D. P E Elmendorf M D,
Albany, April 1 1845.

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Respectfully yours,
C. S Preston M D.

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After taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and improve every day I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

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Scrofula Cured.

This certificate conclusively proves that the Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

New York, March 1, 1847.

PROSPECTUS FOR "THE GLOB
THE CONGRESSIONAL NEWSPAPER.

THE APPROACH OF CONGRESS calls for the renewal of my proposals and preparations to spread its debates before the public. The success which has hitherto attended this undertaking it is hoped will continue, and enable me to perpetuate the full history of the proceedings and discussions of the body on which the destiny of the Republic depends.

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Letters and communications of every kind should be addressed Herald of the Union New York City.

NOTICE TO EDITORS.

☞ The Herald of the Union will be sent regularly to any Newspaper in the world which will publish the Prospectus on the first page. The editor will be grateful for any notice of the Herald of the Union which will have a tendency to increase its circulation.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

☞ It will be seen that two dollars is our subscription price, and that ten dollars sent free of postage. will entitle any person or club, to receive ten copies for the year.

☞ Postmasters in every State are invited to act as Agents, and the same offers are made to them which is extended to others

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NEW FAMILY MANUAL,
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Being a companion for the Sister, Mother, & Wife. Containing more information for the price than any other work upon the subject. Here are the very best directions for the behavior and etiquette of Ladies and Gentlemen, Ladies' Toilette Table, directions for managing canay birds, also safe directions for the management of Children, instructions for ladies under various circumstances—a great variety of valuable recipes, forming a complete system of Family Medicine. Thus enabling each person to become his or her own physician—to which is added one of the best systems of Cookery ever published. Many of these recipes are entirely new and should be in the possession of every person in the land.

DR. M. B. MELVIN,
Office and residence on the Island, between 9 and 10th, South.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY HERRIC & ROPES,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
(No 111 Nassau street)
between Beekman and

TERMS.—To Mail subscribers, two dollar per annum, invariable in advance paper is continued longer than paid for nor is any paper sent from this office before it is paid for. In order to afford the paper at the extremely low price which we do, a strict adhearence to this rule is absolutely necessary.

Subscribers in this city, Harlem, Williamsbug, Brooklyn, Jersey city and Staten Island are served by regular carriers one shilling per month, or three cents per copy.

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Over the ODEON, Corner of 4½ Street & Penn. avenue, and Carvalho's GALLERY Fine arts, No. 205 Baltimore street, Baltimore

Ladies, or gentlemen, having Pictures taken at this Establishment are not required to pay for them unless they are perfectly satisfactory.

The greatest care taken in producing correct Likenesses of Children, which by a new process, can be accomplished in two seconds of time. A private dressing Room has been provided for Ladies

Persons in want of a classically executed picture, are politely requested to visit this gallery. N. B. Cloudy weather the best to make Daguerreotypes for groups

TOWNSEND' SARSPARILLA

Bgost extraordinary Medicine in the world six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cured diseases, without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sasaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR

1,000 cures of Rheumatism.
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia.
2,500 cures of general debility and want of Nervous energy.

30,000 Female Complaints, and over 7,000 cures of Diseases of the blood viz;

Ulcers, scrofula erysipelas salt rheum pimples on the face &c, together with numerous cases of consumption liver complaints spine affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States informing us of extraordinary cures. R Van, Buskirk Esq. one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of New York which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

Opinions of Physicians.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we the undersigned physicians of the city of Albany have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations Sarsaparilla in the Market

P H Pulling M D. R B Briggs M D, P E Elmendorf M D,

Albany, April 1845.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island,

Greenport July 19, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I have recently witnessed, in PR cases the most beneficial results from your extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases and never without benefit In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice &c, it far exceeds anything of the kind ever offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen &c,

Respectfully yours,
C. S Preston M D.

United States Officer.

Capt. G W McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the U. S. Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway Jan, 25 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

After taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and improve every day I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLEAN.

Scrofula Cured.

This certificate conclusively proves that the Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three cures in one house is unprecedented.

New York, March 1, 1847.